









International Quinoa Conference 2016:

Quinoa for Future Food and Nutrition Security in Marginal Environments

Dubai, 6-8 December 2016

www.quinoaconference.com

Quinoa agrobiodiversity conservation in Bolivia: A seed exchange network case study

Rodríguez J.P.

Faculty of Science, University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Email: mbq169@alumni.ku.dk





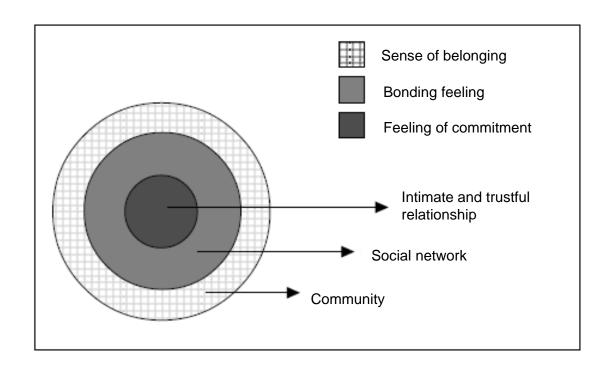
Seed exchange was and is a common practice in the Andean communities.

Outline of presentation

- What is a social network? Why it is important in the agrobiodiversity conservation?
- How social networks influence the quinoa agrobiodiversity conservation?
- Study case on: quinoa producer, rural fair, seed collectors, and quinoa local variety seed flow
- Quinoa Altiplano Central de Bolivia
- Concluding remarks

What is a social network? Associated definitions: social support

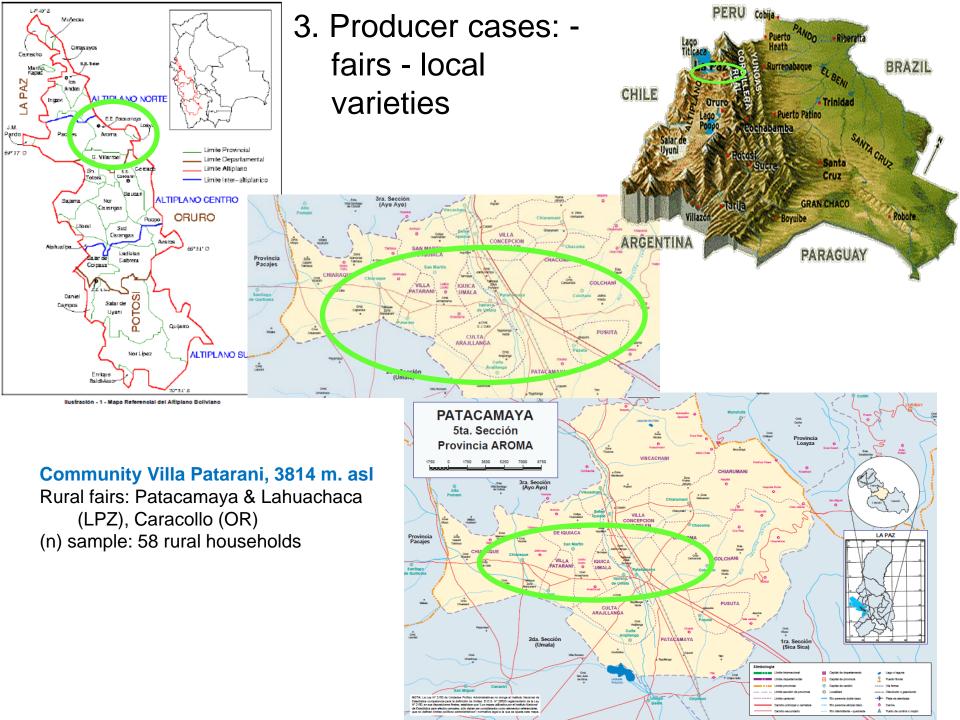
- The expressive or instrumental provisions perceived or real provided by the community, social networks and intimate and trustful relationships
- Each of these areas provides different feelings of attachment (Lin, 1986)



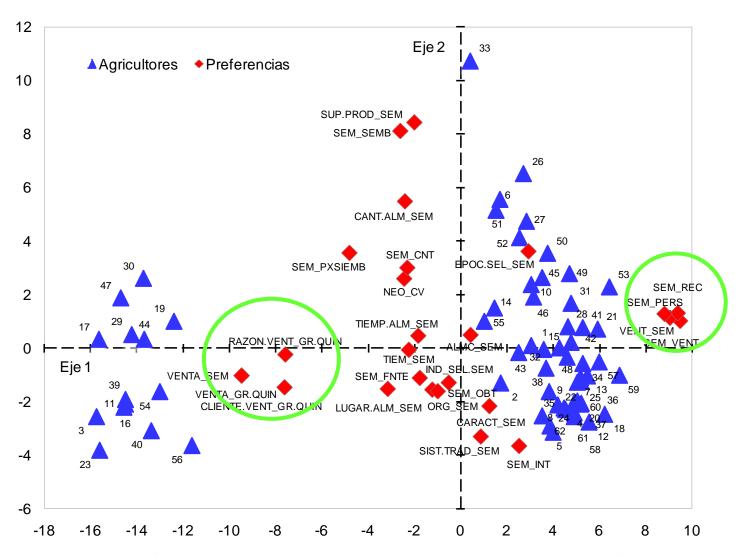
2. How social networks influence the quinoa agrobiodiversity conservation?

• Research question:

- How do social networks allow the conservation of the quinoa agrobiodiversity of the Central Altiplano of Bolivia?
- Conservation of Andean agrobiodiversity
- Close mutual relations between producers collectors middlemen
- Use and management of agrobiodiversity

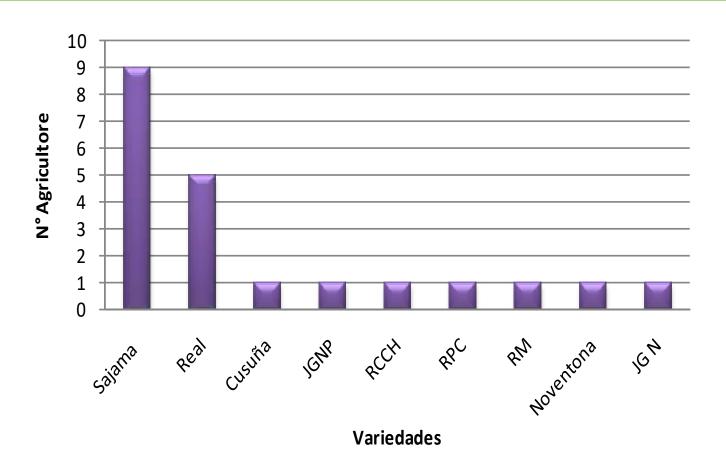


4. Quinoa: producer and seeds



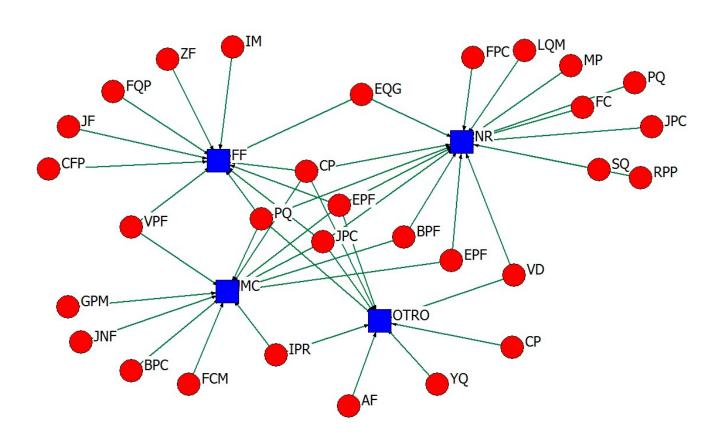
Most farmers get their seed from the nearest municipality Patacamaya with 72.7%, followed by IBTA seeds with 18%, Oruro Saitoco seed and LP Patchiak, both with 4.54%.

4. Quinoa: producer and seeds



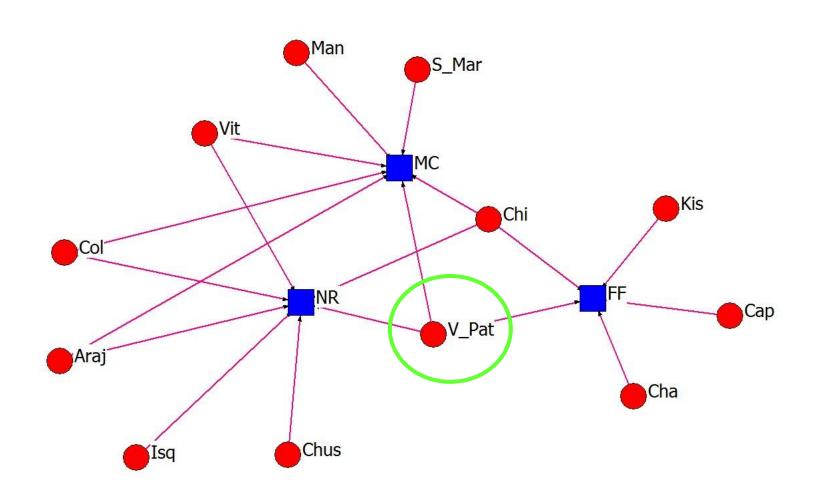
Local quinoa varieties: JGNP: V. Jacha Grano-Negra-Pisankalla, RCCH:V. Real-Cruce de Chucapaca, RPC: V. Real-Paxi Cacara, RM: V. Real Mediano, JGN: V. Jacha Grano-Negra.

4. Quinoa: farmers - collectors



Variety Sajama is the most sown in the community with 41%, followed by the variety Quinoa Real with 22.7%, then varieties Kusuña, Noventona, Real menudo, Jacha grano, Negra, all with 4.5% each.

4. Quinoa: collectors - communities



5. Concluding remarks

- Middlemen play an important role in the exchange, conservation and management of seeds.
- Few farmers diversify their use of local and improved varieties of quinoa.
- These exchange systems could be used to improve agrobiodiversity accompanied by research addressed to study novel properties of different types of quinoa to create new and a more diverse demand.

